INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL OPINION OF UNION GENERALS.

Blackguardism of the Rebel Press.

What It Says of Tennessee Unionists.

Reported Arrival of Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels.

HOPES OF FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

The Second "Uprising of the People" Compared to an Eruption of Vesuvins,

Reported Arrival of a Large Quantity of Arms for the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

The Knowille Register has information, on authority that cannot be doubted, that two vessels arrived at a Confederate port on Saturday last with four thousand stand of arms on one, and three thousand five hundred on the other, and one hundred barrels of powder; and on Sunday two other vessels entered the same port with arms and ammunition, the number and quantity of which was not assertained. These four vessels and two others arrived on our Atlantic coast, under convoy of the Confederate steamer Nashville. One of the latter is represented as having been captured by the blockading squadron off Wilmington, North Carolina. The remaining vessel and the Nashville are hovering somewhere on our extensive coast. The authority on which we make these attements informs us that the whole number of arms affoat on these seven vessels was forty thousand.

Importance of Our Recognition by Foreign Powers.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.]

Immediately upon the heels of the Roanoke and Donelson disasters it became exceedingly popular to divert attention from every other channel and concentrate it upon the one all absorbing topic of reliance upon ourselves alone. But the truth was our great fault had been not in looking abroad for aid, or in dependence upon others, but in too great confidence in ourselves. We held ourselves invincible; Roanoke and Donelson awoke us from the delusion. These sweet lessons of adversity have not been lost upon us. Priven back at one point, we now gain at another, and demonstrate that, whan properly aroused, we are unconquerable—that the war may rage with various fortunes for twenty years, and the aim of subjugation be as far from accomplishment as ever. The South cannot yield; the North, it seems, will not desist. Yet, if the war is to terminate at all, without foreign intervention, it must be by a change of Northern sentiment. The Northern people must be brought to accomplish it.

A very important step towards securing such a re-

realize the impossibility of the task they have undertaken, or that, if possible, it would not be desirable to accomplish it.

A very important step towards securing such a reactionary conviction in the Northern mind would be our recognition abroad. Our independence once acknowledged, our adversaries must for very shame soon disgust themselves with the nonsense about "rebels," traitors," &c., and come to regard the war in its true light as one of conquest and plunder. The world would so regard it, and the Northern people would soon learn to look upon our independence, as far as that was concerned, as us fait accompli, and the war degenerate into a context for boundaries. These considerations prove the importance of pressing, by every available means, our recognition abread.

We have not adverted to the reason involved in Seward's declaration that a recognition will be considered a declaration of war. In the darkest hour of our struggle we do not know that the President has ever departed from his original pelicy so boldly announced, of not courting foreign alliance or interference; he simply asks the justice of a recognition. But if this implies war, then the Engiand and France accept the gage, ory havoc and let slip the dogs of war across the Atlantic; let them relieve their own suffering population in Europe, and arm, and co-operate with ours, in America.

Rebel Description of the Leading Union
Men of Tennessee.

[From the Atlants Intelligencer.]

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE—TRAITORS' CONVENTION—
SCARCITY OF MATERIAL—THE MORAL.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th inst. contains
the proceedings of the traitors' convention recently held
in Nashville, and in which eighten counties are claimed
to have been represented. The meeting was in pursuance
of a call for a convention of those who "are in favor of
the restoration of the former relation of Tennessee to the
federal Union." From what we have been able to learn the restoration of the former relation of Tennesses to the federal Union." From wint we have been able to learn of this infamous conclave, it was, in point of material, one of the most heterogenous and motify concerns this side a regular New England bread riot, or a John Brown anniversary, in which black, Dutch and all manner and classes of quaint Yankoes and free negroes are the participants. Among the names of the officers of the fileeting we notice that of "Dr. J. G. Brown, of Bradley," Most with a same "Dr. J. G. Brown, of Bradley," desiberately took the oath to support the constitution of the Confederate States, not exceeding four months since, when the hypocritical villain was arrested by the proper military authorities for a supposed complicity in the bridge burning. He afterwards denounced Lincoln and his administration in unmeasured terms, and to our own personal knowledge made application for the appointment of Sur-

ing. He afterwards denounced Lincoln and his administration in unmeasured terms, and to our ewn personal knowledge made application for the appointment of Surgeon in an East Tounessee regiment.

We notice, also, among the names of the secretaries that of one James R. Hood, of Hamilton. This is the same fellow who emigrated from Buncombe county, North Carolina, to Chattanooga, about three years since. He leaved the Gazette office, in that place, kept up a dirty little paper about eighteen months, and upon the election of Liucoln bargained himself off, bedy and soul, to Andy Johnson, receiving the appointment of postmaster at Chattanooga as a reward for his treachery. He is a little bow-legged, squint syed specimen of humanity, without either brains or principle, and from the fact that this creature was selected as one of the secretaries of the "grand Union" fizzle, we take it that there must have been great demand for material. One E. A. James, formerly of Chattanooga, more recently of Atlanta, but at present one of the elerks in the post office at Nashville, attends the meeting, and is set down as a delegate from Hamilton. The last time we remember seeing this young man he asked us to recommend him to some efficial in the Confederate service, where he was making application for a clerkship. So much for the smaller fry of the Union convention.

Wm. E. Polk, of Maury, a notorious drunkard and

Matters in Norfolk—General Wool.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4.]
There is a rivalry among Lincoln's generals. It is a rivalry of shame. Employs of the honors of infamy, they press their pretensions with inventive ingenuity and barbarian joy.
Hunter, in South Carolina, issued his proclamation designed to plugge three States in the borrors of service

and to plungs three States in the horrors of serviter. He devoted women and children to savage slaught. Butler, in New Orleans, eclipsed his compact by an (amy unconceived before. Roman heroes were accorded titles to designate their choicest achievements, titler has won his. To history he will go down as But

he beast,
we has now made his vow and put in his claim. He
hrown a large army into the undefended city of
olk. He did not appear there as a brave foe would
deno—when brave soldiers were there to expiront
He waited until it was assortained that they wore
and then he went forth and "won a victory" and
tred a city. The transcendent here has now put in

Arrival of Released Prisoners. The steamer Eastern State, from Hatterns, arrived at this port yesterday, with the following named released

of subjugation, by starving the women and children, we know not. The Northern witnesses testify against them that they continue, to this time, very sulky and very sullen; that the little babes and the aged men and women have not quite reached that degree of emaciation which melts the hearts of the strong and the resolute. Wool, however, is enforcing and perfecting his means of starvation, and grand results are hoped for before long. Curious speculations are indulged as to the different degrees of the pangs of hunger, and their power of overturning resistance. No inquisitor ever watched the turning of the thum screws with more calm interest, and looked for their effect with more cool philosophical speculation, than are manifested by the octogenarian warrior at Fortress Monroe, as he cuts off the foed, and listens for the walls of the little children of Norfolk. If an offence so rank cries not to heaven for vengeance—if atrocities so vile rouse not the fury of the injured, attract not the reprobation of the world—then human faith and human instincts go for naught. But there is a day of retribution. A cause so unholy in itself, and supported by such atrocious expedients, must be abhorred of God and of men, and must fail. Let every Confederate soldier remember the famishing people of Norfolk when next he meets the foe, and strike a special blow for their deliverance. George McCoun, Eleventh New York.

James H. Gleinn, Eleventh New York.

James H. Murray, Eleventh New York.

James H. Murray, Eleventh New York.

Duncan Richmond, Eleventh New York.

Duncan Richmond, Eleventh New York.

J. W. Quigg, Saventy ninth New York.

Robert Perritt, Seventy-ninth New York.

John Mack, Fourteenth New York.

John Mack, Fourteenth New York.

Joseph Marfing, Fourteenth New York.

Joseph Marfing, Fourteenth New York.

John Mack, Fourteenth New York.

Warren B. Raser, Feurteenth New York.

George Rodgers, Fourteenth New York.

Wm. Nulty, Sixty-ninth New York.

Thos. McNichol, Sixty-ninth New York.

Thos. McNichol, Sixty-ninth New York.

John Migert, Sixty-ninth New York.

John Migert, Sixty-ninth New York.

John Migert, Sixty ninth New York.

John Migert, Sixty ninth New York.

John Miler, Lincoln cavalry.

John O'Brien, Lincoln cavalry.

John O'Brien, Lincoln cavalry.

Walter McGutichin, Sixth New York.

Daniel Money, Socond New York.

Daniel Money, Socond New York.

Daniel Perry, Thirty-second New York.

George S. Pride, Thirty-second New York.

George Jigott, Thirteenth New York.

George Jigott, Thirteenth New York.

William Piggott, Thirteenth New York.

William Piggott, Thirteenth New York.

John Reynolds, Second New York.

John Reynolds, Second New York.

John Mecgar, Twenty-seventh New York.

John Megar, Twenty-seventh New York.

John H. Morton, Twenty-sixth New York.

John H. Morton, Twenty-sixth New York.

John H. Morton, Twenty-sixth New York.

John H. Prichett, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

John H. Rakeles, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

John H. Rohen, Twentieth Massachusetts.

Joh rate soldier remember the famishing people of Norfolk when next he meets the foe, and strike a special blow for their deliverance.

Another Rebel Account of the Union Reverse in the Valley.

[Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.]

In Camp, Jacsson's Division, J. Walley of The Shirkshoar, May 27, 1862.]

We got to Front Royal, where we met the First Maryland regiment, and after a fight and a charge we captured every man of them save lifteen. Our cavalry then dashed a hoad and took two hundred more prisoners, at a little town hetween Front Royal and Strasburg, on the railread. In all we took nine hundred prisoners at Front Royal, including one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, two pieces of cannon; horses, arms, &c., in abundance, and \$300,000 worth of quartermaster and commissary stores; also, two locomotives and three passenger and fifty tonnage cars.

These facus are reliable, and you may rest assured tharaof, as I will write you nothing but what I know to be true. We slopt on the bare ground that night, and the next morning, very early, were off at a tangent for somewhere on the Winchester road. On our way to Middletown the road was often crowded with prisoners, wagons and horses, which our cavairy had captured, and were convoying to the rear. When last heard from we had fitteen hundred prisoners at Front Royal. Banks, who was at Strasburg when he heard of our doings, cut stick and broke for Winchester in hot hasto: but we cut stick and broke for Winchester in hot hasto: but we cut stick and broke for Winchester in hot hasto: but we cut stick and broke for Winchester in hot hasto: but we cut stick and broke for Winchester in the hard form we have decembered and yof them and demoralized the rest, and we hurried on swifely after Banks down the valley.

Every few hundred yards we passed one of his wagons, left upset, or broken, or teamless, full of baggage, stores, &c., till just this side of Newtown, after checking us awhite with artillery, he burned-up thirty of the trains, and then the your d taken to swell the number. We are all in the highest spirits and enjoy ourselves hogely.

What the Rebels Think of the "Second Uprising of the People."

[From the Petersburg Express, June 5.]

ANOTHER GRAND ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The great Northern volcano is again beloining forth its flames and cinders and threatoning to make a Pompeli or Heronineaum of the South. Stonewall Jackson has roused up in Yankeedom another tremendous sensation, and all is produgious uproar there. The Herand cries at the top of its voice that there is a third "grand uprising of the people," who, we suppose, are rushing by hundreds of thousands and millions to the standard of their hyens government. Stonewall has stirred them up to a marvellous pitch of enthwisam, and, by his audacity in demolishing Banks, has sealed the fate of the South beyond all peradventure. The raxeally rebellion is a doubly damned and doubly doomed monster, and all the fires and furies of the North are now about to sweep it from the earth. For the third time we are positively assured that our days are numbered, and that a speedy annihilation will be our portion.

We are tolerably well used to this sort of blood and thunder rhetoric of the Lincoln press. The Neapolitans have not yet been devoured by the lava of Veguvius or buried beneath its infuriated tempets of cinders. They have learned to look at the fiery anties of the Yankee press with a degree of composure which borders upon contempt. The Neapolitans, more fortinate than we are, find something to admire in the terrors of Vesuvius when in a state of eruption. There is much true grandeur and sublimity in the scene. But in the heavings and tossings and explosions of our Yankee Vesuvius, when it is in eructative paroxysms, we see nothing but provocations to laughter. Erastus C. Palmer, Seventh Ohio.
George Downing, Seventh Ohio.
Joseph Rufle, Thirteenth Ohio.
Joseph Rufle, Thirteenth Ohio.
Jos. E. Reaves, Fourth Ohio.
Jos. E. Reaves, Fourth Ohio.
Frederick Preffer, Fourth Ohio.
George Raler, Fourth Ohio.
Wm. Jergant, Sixth Ohio.
Timothy Ryan, Sixth Ohio.
Timothy Ryan, Sixth Ohio.
Thos. Marshall, Sixth Ohio.
John Oysterboy, Sixth Ohio.
Herman Proctor, First Ohio.
John Rufferty, Seventh Ohio.
Thos. Redmend, Twenty third Ohio.
George Robinson, Seventh Ohio.
Albert Osburn, Seventh Ohio.
Iving Hobble. Seventh Ohio.
Iving Hobble. Seventh Ohio. P. Miller, Second Ohio. Martin Mulligan, First Kentacky.

We hall with joy unspeakable the assurance from the President and the military authorities that the ancient and renowned capital of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginis is to be defended at all hazards and to the last extremity. We had been led to fear, from the delay in making preparations to receive the enemy, that, the New Orleans, it was to be surrendered without a blow being struck or a gun fired. Our heart sank within us at the thought of such a calamity. And yet, day by day, as the enemy drew nearer and nearer, and we witnessed the delay and the apathy, as well as the divided connects which seemed to prevail, the apprehension grew upon us that such a calamity was almost inevitable. We could hear, too, of the removal of the archives of government to some other point, and of movements on the part of the authorities which seemed to have no other significance but a premonition of the looked for catastropie.

Very few events of the war have filled us with gloomier appreheusions. Not because if Richmond is lost all is lost. Thank God, our cause being the cause of truth, of justice and of human liberty, and therefore indestructible and eternal, every city, village and hamlet in the southern confederacy may be destroyed, but as long as the hearts of the people best true to the transports of freedom, we will remain unconquered and unconquerable. Going to "Make Their Salt."

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 5.]
The Georgia Salt Manuacturing Company is about to be permanently organized. The Atlants in eligencer says that the report of the Committee on Organization, made to a meeting in Augusta two or three days ago, recommends that a capital of \$200,000 be raised in shares of \$25 each. that the books of subscription be closed on the 1st of June, provided \$50,000 be subscribed prior to that time, and operations to commence when that sum is raised, that no subscription is good till the money is paid in; that a beard of directors to consist of twelve shall determine the salaries of the officers, ac. The report was adopted and the erganization will be made permanent.

Win. Potter, First Minnesota.
Edward Reamore, First Minnesota.
Edward Reamore, First Minnesota.
Edward Reamore, First Minnesota.
Daniel Rogors, First New Jersey.
James Marphy, Ninth New Jersey.
Wm. Morris, Ninth New Jersey.
Hiram R. Parsens, Second New Jersey.
Lanson J. Young, First Minnesota.
Joseph Rogers, Thirteenth Indiana.
Levi Bonnesds, Iwelfth Indiana.
Levi Bonnesds, Iwelfth Indiana.
Charles North, Second Indiana.
George Roder, First Michigan.
Martun Ross, Third Michigan.
Richard Quinn, Eighth United States infantry.
Granvelle Polioch, Niath Virginia.
Levi Playburn, Ninth Virginia.
Levi Playburn, Ninth Virginia.
Levi Playburn, Ninth Virginia.
Robert E. Nell, Ninth Virginia.
Samuel Pedditt, Ninth Virginia.
William Rayne, Ninth Virginia.
William Rayne, Ninth Virginia.
William Rowell, First Virginia.
— Adams, First Virginia.
— Adams, First Virginia.

Charlos Payten, Ninth Virginia.
Charlos Payten, Ninth Virginia.
Milliam C. Rice, — Kentucky.
Ruteon Riey, Fifth Kentacky,
Ruteon Riey, Fifth Kentacky,
Ruteon Riey, Fifth Massachusetts.
Henry Prico, First Massachusetts.
Henry Prico, First Massachusetts.
John Redman, Second Vermont.
— Marton, Second Vermont.
— Samuel Pierse, Ninth Virginia.
Samuel Pierse, Ninth Virginia.
Samuel Pierse, Ninth Virginia.
Samuel Pierse, Ninth Virginia.

Hundred Houses Destroyed. Outside the large fire broke out to these city early this

norning. Over one hundred houses, principally of wood. the property of the workmen in the shippards, have

The Steamship North American-The Ht-

bernian Outward Bound ..

Perfectly In dependent of Europe.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, May 25.]

As for all Europe, especially England and France, we care not how long they remain dupes to Yankee duplicity

Light in the East.

e from the

[From the Jackson Mississippian, May 28.] We hall with joy unspeakable the assurance from

Jeff. Davis' Negroes on the Wing.

[From the Vicksburg Citizen, May 8.]

Circumstances neediess to mention brought to our wharf yesterday a lot of stock, furniture, provisions and contrabands. When the latter were asked where they came from they replied, with an air of self-importance, "I helongs to Jeff. Davis."

As the federal gunboats will pass close by Jeff. Davis' farm, it is expected that they will not show much mercy to anything found in that neighborhood. We are happy to state that Uncie Jeff.'s household goods are all in a safe place.

to state that Unue Jeff.'s household goods are all in a safe place.

Whereabouts of Morgan, the Rebel Guerilla Chief.

[Correspondence of the Atlants Intelligencer.]

Col. Morgan and his gallant band seem to be the chief topics of conversation and gossip here. He was in Chattanoox a few days since, and, as might be expected, created quite a sensation. He seemed to avoid public attention as much as possible, but in a place like this, where everybody is presumed to know everybody's business, and where not even the commonest leafer can pass unobserved, it would be impossible for such a character as Col. Morgan to remain any length of time unnoticed. He was first discovered at a livery stable taking care of his horses. Soon the news spread over the place that the veritable John Morgan was in town, and all constregated to see the sight. Instead of sweing a stalworth, hirante specimen of humanity, as many had pretured him out to be, they saw a very quiet, mild looking gentleman, of medium stature, not exceeding thirty years of age. About one hundred of his men ac now here, and others are still coming in. It is said that he intents making this place his headquarters so soon as he roturns from Corinta. This is perhaps mere conjecture, as it is doubtful whether his plans are known to any one. By the way, I presume it is not generally known that Morgan's menochory were natives of East remease. His great grandfather, field Morgan, was an early settler in this retion, and lives for many years in Kingston, the country site of hoan county of this State. Lather Morgan, the grandfather of John, emigrated to North Alabama jat, an early day, from whence John's father migrated to Kentucky. Hence the generally received opinion that the ancestor of the said scout were natives of Kentucky. Hence the generally received opinion that the account of the said scout were natives of Kentucky. Hence the generally received opinion that the substance of the said scout were natives of Kentucky. Hence the generally received opinion that the sub

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of General Burnside at the Fortress with Important Communications for the Government.

Skirmishing with Rebels Near Washington, N. C.,

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9, 1862. Major General Burnside and staff arrived here at an bemarie and Chesapeake Canal in the small gunboat Port Boyal, ica 'ng Newbern on Saturday.

The Port Royal came through both cuts of the canal

The lower one, connecting the Currituck and Albemarie Sounds, has been obstructed by piles and sunken vessels, and previous arrivals by the inland route have avoided this cut by traversing the whole length of Currituck Sound. The progress of the Port Royal was conside succeeded in blowing them up and opening the canal. Norfolk was reached at midnight last night, and, after communicating with General Viele and procuring a pilot, the Port Reyal proceeded to this place

The object of the visit of General Burnside was to have important communication with the government Having sent his despatches to Washington and obtained replies

There is little or no naws in the Department of North

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetta regiment, as Washngton, N. C., was attacked from an ambush by a North Carolina regiment on Thursday last.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were on a scouting expedition at the time They lost six men killed and a number wounded Three of the latter subsequently

Several skirmishes have lately taken place in the vicinity of Washington, in one of which one man on our side was wounded and two taken prisoners. In another, ufteen of our cavairy, having only one man wounded, put to flight a rebel force of cavalry and infantry ten times their strength

Our Washington (N. C.) Correspondence. Washington, N. C., May 31, 1862.
Stanly's Popularity—His Staff Officers—The Feeling at Raleigh—A Skirmish at Tranter's Creek—Cold Blooded Murders—The Rebet Losses at Newbern—A Rebet

The arrival of the Pilot Boy, Captain Wilson, here on was at Newbern, a piece of news most gratifying to the people of this vicinity, whether Unionists or secession sympathizers, for such is the popularity of Mr. Stanly that even those who have been so far misguided in their views regarding the war are willing to leave to him and to his sound judgment the direction of their State affairs He has ever been known as the most influential and powerful friend of North Carolina, and during his connection with the national Congress did more to promote the welfare and prosperity of this State than any man ever sent from it. His assumption of the gubernatorial chair, with such antecedents and with the conservative principles which he is well known to possess, will win many a friend to the Union cause in North Carolina Under his guidance the loyal will become only the more zealous, the lukewarm determined, and the hostile neu tral or even friendly.

The Pilot Boy brought, among other passengers. Capi Midyet, who is acting as aid to the Governor. Captain Midyet is an old citizen of this place, and returns here after an absence of some years. He was gratified, or visiting his numerous acquaintances, to find so extensive visiting his numerous acquaintances, to find so extensive a dinon sentiment prevailing, notwithstanding that during his absence his native State had been wrested from the Union, which led him to believe that her citizens were dirieval. His visit, besides being one of pleasure, may perhaps partake of a business character—a conjecture likely, in view of his relations to the Governor. However this may be, he has found the Union sentiment, as far as shown in this vicinity, not in the least misrepresented. He informed the people generally or an intended visit here by Governor Stanly, and their delignit at his coming is evinced in a movement now on fout to great him with a warm reception and get up a grand Union meeting on his account, at which delegations are expected from Hyde, Tyrrell and other neighboring counties.

oring counties.

We have nothing particularly new from Raleigh. The
Convention has adjourned without any action upon the

Carolina is now kept out of the Union by force of rebel arms.

The balance of the released Union prisoners are expected here to day. Some four bundred left here on Thursday morning hast in the Virginia, and are no doubt now in New York.

A rather brisk little skirmish occurred yesterday morning between the Third New York cavalry and the enemy at Tranter's Creek, about eight mies from here. It appears that the night patroi, which returned som a ter daybreak, reported that tracks of cavalry wore to be seen on the Greenville road, about two miles out, and accordingly Lleutenant Allia, of Company I, started with a detachment of men from Captain secknick's command. They followed the tracks to Cherry run, some tour miles from here, where a snort hait ensued, when it was determined, after some deliberation, to contine the pursuit. They advanced to Tranter's creek, and found several of the planks removed from the bridge, which some of the party, having dismounted, replaced, and the tracks to the removes to the seen, and, singular to relate, our men escaled without a scratch. Suddenly, several horsomen were seen on the road shead, and Lieutenant Allia gave the word to charge after them. Drawing their revolvers, our cavalry dashed forward at the rebels, who, after an ineffectual volley, tusned and fied. One of them was wounded and wheeled his horse soon returned rideriess and was captured. The rest were hotly pursued by our men for some distance, when they suddenly turned into a narrow wagon path, which led into the thickest part of the wood. This move was but a stratagem to get our cavalry into an ambuscade of infantry, who lined the road on either side, and poured in volley after volley from behind the trees and bushes, and Lieutenant Allas, sinding the enemy outnumbering him ten to one, gave the order to fall back, which was accomplished accessfully, outwithstanding the attempt of the enemy to cut of first Missance. after voiley from behind the trees and bushes, and Lieutenant Allis, linding the chemy outnumbering him ten to one, gave the order to fail back, which was accomplished successfully, notwithstanding the attempt of the enemy to cut off retreat. Our loss was only two wounded, as follows:—Ogden Harrison, severely, by ball through the hips, and John Boran, sägntly in the hand. One of our horses was killed and another wounded by a bullet through the shoulder. The enemy lost two men killed and two wounded. Two prisoners were taken, but owing to the urgency of the retreat had to be released, after being despoiled or their arons, which were brought along as trophies. One of the weapons is a double barrelled shot gun, and when captured had a load remaining undescharged. The piece was exhibited at the headquarters of Captain Jocknich, where an aimost serious accident occurred while some of the curious were examining it. Due loaded barrel became discharged by some néans, and the contents of buckshot entered the floor in rather dangerous proximity to those present. The rebel cavalry belonged to the regiment of Colonel Singleary, and it is supposed that one of their wounded is a Lieutenant Jarvis, who belongs to this neighborhood. An armistice exists here at present, on account of the arrangements entered into for the release of the Union prisoners at Salisbury, which the rebels in firing upon our men first have violated.

The particulars were sent you of the murder in cold blood, some two weeks ago, of a Union man who attempted to warn our forces of a rebel attack at Bay river. Another case of this kind occurred early in the present week at the same place. A Union man, who is the supposed that one of the way, and the rebels suspecting bis purpose murdered him by cutting there, and attempted to get to our men with the information. He was overhanded on the way, and the rebels suspecting bis purpose murdered him by cutting list throat.

The Aca Era—the paper issued by the Union troops here, and edited by the Provost Marshai, E

QUEEZE, June 10, 1862.
The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with 310 steerage and 35 cabin passengers, passed Father Point at sleven o clock has high. She reports passing yesterday the steamship Hibernian bound to Liverpool. Mr. Clark—
She—Your note came to hand yesterday, and I am sorry to inform you that I cannot give you full satisfaction, in regard to Mayhew's Company. Your uncle J. B. Gibbs was either killed or taken prisner. Mayhew was taken prisner without a wound Lieut. Jas. A. Weston has never been heard from since the fight. Joseph Swindell got his finger abot off early in the conflict and has not been heard off since the retreat, he doubtless was

taken or killed, Emmet Saddler & Saml Weston were both killed, shot through the head. Cheero Brooks was also shot in the hip. I believe that is all that you are acquainted with that I can account for. Mayhew's loss was considerable I do not know the exact number. My loss killed wounded taken prishers & missing was thirty seven they nearly broke my company. I will When I set things regulated, and get the time, give you a full and correct history of the fight. I will say this much it is the hardest work that I ever done, our regiment was engaged three hours & a half, and when we retreated I was wet with swet Yours very respectfully Capt. W. M. B. SWINDELL.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Obstinate Battle Between Fremont's and Jackson's Forces.

The Entire Rebel Army in the Engagement.

The Enemy Driven from their Position and the Field Occupied by Our Troops.

The Union Loss Between Five and Eight Hundred.

THE REBEL LOSS VERY HEAVY.

THE REBEL GENERAL ASHBY KILLED.

The Skirmish at Harrisonburg. Washington, June 10, 1862.
The following was received at the War Departmen

this forenoon:

Hradquarters, Army in the Field,
Harrisonium, June 7-9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday pre-cipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded

Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagonoads of blankets, clothing and other equipments are oiled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of General Stahel's brigade. General Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole

cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among

General Milroy made a reconnoissance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a pertion of the enemy's forces encamped in the timber.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, June 7, 1862. In the skirmish yesterday beyond the town the rebe

oss is ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Colonel Kane, of the "Bucktails," is in the enemy's hands. The bedy of Captain Haines, of the First New Jersey avalry, has been found. Captains Shellmire and Clark f the same regiment, are prisoners, and not wounded. Colonel Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near the battle field and from prisoners taken. Major Green, of his regiment, was shot by Captain Broderick, of the Now Jersey cavalry.

THE BATTLE NEAR UNION CHURCH.

General Fremont's Report of the Battle. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, CAMP NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 8-9 A. M. To E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

The army left Harrisonburg at six o'clock this mornng, and at half-past eight my advance engaged the

timber, having chosen his own position, forming a

and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until four o'clock in the afternoon, some skirmishing and artillory

Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. The bayonet and canister shot were used freely and

with great effect by our men. heavy among the officers. A full report of those who

distinguished themselves will be made without partiality. plendid gallautry, and that the service of the artillery ras especially admirable.

We are encamped on the field of battle, and the fight

may be renewed at any moment.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General.

Details of the Engagement.

FREMONT'S HEADQUATERS, BATTLE FIED, EIG MILES BRYOND HARRISONBURG, Va., June 8, 1862. General Fremont has overtaken the enemy, of wi and has driven him from his chosen position with heav

advanced in pursuit of Jackson by the road leading to

On the left of the turnpike to Staunton, seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, the advanced guard discovered the

parently in force.

*Artillery was sent to the front and commenced shelling,

without eliciting sny reply.

Jackson at last having been forced to make a stand tion in woods and ravines. Shirmishers and cavalry were sent forward. The whole column rapidly came upand the line of battle, extending nearly two miles, was promptly formed, under direction of Colenel Abert Stabl with the Garibaldi Guard, became engaged with the enamy on the extreme right, and forced him to fall

centre, General Schenck the right and General Stahl with all his brigade, except the Garibaldi Guard, the front. General Blenker's, General Boblen's and Colonel Steinwiaskter's brigades composed the reserve. The line moved down the slopes of three bills into the

rolley and up the opposite ascents, which at the summits and in the heavy timber beyond, the enemy were posted. Gen. Stahl, on the left, was first engaged. Gens. Milroy almost immediately became general. Gon. Stahl, after vanced the Eighth New York and Forty-fifth New York through the woods into the open field, on the other side f which the enemy's right wing was concealed in the words. The Eighth advanced gallantly under a heavy are, but being so long unsupported by the Forty-fifth, and largely outsumbered, were finally forced to retire Colonel Mitchel was severely wounded, and the whole egiment badly cut up, leaing not less than 300 more man half its strength.

The enemy's pursuit was checked by artillery, and General Stahl finally withdrew his brigade to a stronger position, repulsing a flank movement, and helding his

General Milroy advanced his centre rapidly, the artil-ery fire compelling the enemy to give ground. General ttempted to turn his position.

roa's direction, was served with great vigor and pre-cision, and the final success was largely due to its effect. The enemy suffered severely. One rebel regiment lost wo-thirds of its number in attempting to capture Widrick's battery, which cut them to pieces with canister at fifty paces. The rebel batteries were repeatedly si-

enced and forced to abandon their position.

Colonel Cluseret, with his weak brigade, took and held the centre of the enemy's position, and his encampi

Our forces were outnumbered at all points, but have occupied the rebel lines, and forced them to retreat.

The loss is heavy on both sides, the enemy suffering especially from our artillery. The Garibaldi Guard los

nearly two hundred; the Twenty-fifth Ohio sixty. The total loss is estimated at from six to eight hunkilled, wounded and missing. Colonel Van Gilsa (DeKalb regiment); Captain Paull,

Eighth New York; Captain Milsner, Twenty-ninth New York; Captain Bischute, Thirty-ninth New York; Captain Charles North, Twenty-fifth Ohio; Surgeon Cantwell, Fighty-second Ohio, are all wounded. Many other officers are wounded and killed.

The rebels fought wholly under cover, while were forced to advance through open fields.

The enemy's advantages of position and numbers were sounterbalanced and defeated by General Frement's skillful handling of his troops, and the coolness and determination with which he pressed his success. The fight was furious for three hours, and continued till

Our army sleeps on the field of battle.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM CORINTH

Their Loss from Casualties, Prisoners and Desertion Over Twenty Thousand.

Newly Made Graves Found Filled with Firearms.

BEAUREGARD AT · OKOLONA.

CORINTH, June 9, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-The enemy has fallen back to Tusilla, fifty miles from here by railroad, and nearly seventy miles by wagon road. General Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and desertion at over 20,000, and

General Buell at between 20,000 and 30,600. A person who was employed in the Confederate Com missary Department says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been op ed and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged. saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona,

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Rebel Account of the Evacuation of Corinth.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD SOON TO BE MADE KNOWN—A MYSTERIOUS HINT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 5.]

We now know the reason of the long silence of the telegraph at Corinth. The explanation is found in this day's paper. Some Yankees went near to Corinth one day, and, finding nothing to interrupt them, went nearer; finally went into the town, and found that Corinth was execuated and Beauregard gone—gone they know not how long, and gone where they only imagine. Among all the evacuations, here is one thatean be announced with lively satisfaction. Corinth was only a camp, and the object of hosting it has been more than answered. New Orloans is lost and the great heats of summer are gained. They will protect the country commanded by the camp at Corinth better than trenches and guns. The object of an army at that point has been answered, and to keep them lying there was sumply a waste of force. Although now puzzled to know where General Beauregard has gone, the curiosity of the federal government and Yankee people will soon be relieved in the most complete manner. But it must be remoinbered that there is very little probability that Halleckie army will attempt to follow him. That is an impossible calsulation. The call little probability that Halleckies army will attempt to follow him. That is an impossible calculation. The call for troops to defend Washington is too great, and we shall next hear that Halleck's army is moving to the

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9, 1862. The gunboat Albany arrived from Hatteras last night,

The following are the deaths in the general Hygein Hee

pital from the lat of June to this time:—

Lieutonant James Long, 8th New Jersey, died on the 7th inst.

Fantel Bransinger, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvana, died on the 6th inst.

John McNeary, 23d Pennsylvania, died on the 8th inst.

James McMonagh, 38th New York, died on the 8th inst.

Scorge Hener, 105th Pennsylvania, died on the 5th inst.

Michael Bassner, 5th Michigan, died on the 9th inst.

John Hausen, 6tst Pennsylvania, died on the 6th inst.

John Hausen, 6tst Pennsylvania, died on the 4th inst.

Chortes Moon, 2d Michigan, died on the 6th inst.

J. M. Hazen, 101st Pennsylvania, died on the 4th inst.

George Broadwell, 73d New York, died on the 4th inst.

James Wilber, 72d New York, died on the 4th inst.

Lieutenant Fheodore Laurier, 71st New York, died on the 8th inst.

Thomas Russell, 19th Massachusetts, drummer, died on the 4th inst.

Herman Smith, 2d New Hampshire, died on the 7th inst.

Edward E. Parker, 21st Massachusetts, died on the th inst. Patrick Mullen, 81st Pennsylvania, died on the 8th inst.

Lieutenant W. E. Blake, of the 3d New York, has been appointed Provost Marshal at this place by General Dix.

Navy Yard, Brooklyn. ARREST OF A NORTHERN SECESE. This yard of late has become somewhat famous for the

any interesting occurrences which have taken place there. Hardly a week turns up but some distinguished character arrives to inspect the various mechanical de-partments and ships, who have invariably left with pleasant impressions of the modus operanti of our Yankee naval establishment. Yesterday, however, a somewhat distinguished Northern gentleman, calling himself J. M. Ludlow, and professing decidedly secosh principles, was arrested on board of the United States storeship Supply, arrested on board of the United States storeship Supply, and conveyed to Fort Lafayette; but he did not leave with the same pleasing impressions as have been felt by others. Mr. Ludlow, it seems, was born in the North, but has carried on the mercantile business in New Orleans for several years, and succeeded so well as to be enabled to establish branch houses in England and Ireland. At the breaking out of the robellion his sympathies were altogether with the South and Southern institutions, and he became so enthusiastic in his love for secesh principles that he permitted himself to become bearer of despatches from the cunissaries of Jeff. Davis & Co. in Europe to that somewhat despised confederation. On arriving in the United States was acrested, but through the intercession of a few devoted and influential friends was released on his parcie, provided he would leave for Europe. Not altogether regarding the right of a United States officer, or of the United States government detating to him, (as outhern merchant), he paid no attention to his parcie, and proceeded South. Marshal Ryan, having learned the gouteman's whereabounts, immediately despatched an officer after him. Bet Mr. Ludlow having been apprised of the benevolent intentions of the Marshal, shipped on board the United States store ship Supply, and was yesterday arrested by Leputy Marshal King and canveyed to Fort Lafayette. When arrested, he mandasted no surprise—spoke in the most pleasant terms with Commodore Paulaing and the Poptay Marshal.

The force at this yard has been radiced since our last report, but the binsness seems to be carried on with the same activity and bested the Awe characterized the operations there since the commencement of the rebellion. The number of men employed in the different mechanical departments is about 3,000, and are to be paid off for the mouth of May this week. On Saturday has four French navi officers belonging to the French mechanical departments is about 3,000 and are to be paid off for the mouth of May this week. and conveyed to Fort Lafayette ; but he did not leave

The Steamship Europa.

Boston, June 10, 1862.

The steamship Europa, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail about ten o clock to morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Uer mails close at seven A. M.